IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

GARY ALLEN ROSS)	
	Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Case No. 18-2631-CM
PENTAIR., et al.)	
	Defendants.)	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

The pro se plaintiff, Gary Allen Ross, filed this employment-discrimination action against his employer and union. He has moved to proceed with this action *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 3). The undersigned U.S. Magistrate Judge, James P. O'Hara, respectfully recommends that the motion be denied.

Section 1915 of Title 28 of the United States Code allows the court to authorize the commencement of a civil action "without prepayment of fees or security therefor, by a person who submits an affidavit that . . . the person is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor." To succeed on a motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the movant must show a financial inability to pay the required filing fees.² "One need not be 'absolutely destitute' to proceed [*in forma pauperis*], but [*in forma pauperis*] need not be granted

¹28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1).

²Lister v. Dept. of Treasury, 408 F.3d 1309, 1312 (10th Cir. 2005); United States v. Garcia, 164 Fed. App'x 785, 786 n.1 (10th Cir. Jan. 26, 2006).

where one can pay or give security for the costs 'and still be able to provide himself and dependents with the necessities of life." "Proceeding *in forma pauperis* in a civil case 'is a privilege, not a right—fundamental or otherwise." The decision to grant or deny *in forma pauperis* status under § 1915 lies within the "wide discretion" of the trial court.

Plaintiff's affidavit of financial status indicates that although his income is "not large, it allow[s] [him] some discretionary spending money." Plaintiff is employed and earns a net income of approximately \$2,300 a month. His spouse, whom presumably shares in the families' expenses, earns a net income of \$1,900 a month. In addition, plaintiff reports having cash on hand in the amount of \$1,200. He owns a Cadillac Escalade valued at \$12,000, and has equity in his house. Plaintiff's monthly expenses are not excessive, totaling about \$2,800.

³Lewis v. Center Market, 378 F. App'x 780, 785 (10th Cir. 2010) (quoting Adkins v. E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., 335 U.S. 331, 339 (1948)).

⁴*Green v. Suthers*, No. 99-1447, 208 F.3d 226 (table), 2000 WL 309268, at *2 (10th Cir. Mar. 27, 2000) (quoting *White v. Colo.*, 157 F.3d 1226, 1233 (10th Cir. 1998)).

⁵ Garcia, 164 Fed. App'x at 786 n.1. See also Lister, 408 F.3d at 1312 ("[W]e review the district court's denial of IFP status for an abuse of discretion.").

⁶Lewis, 378 F. App'x at 785.

Based on this information, the undersigned concludes that plaintiff has sufficient

financial resources to pay the court's filing fees. Accordingly, pursuant to Lister v. Dept.

of Treasury,7 the undersigned hereby issues this report and recommendation to the

presiding U.S. District Judge, Carlos Murguia, that plaintiff's motion to proceed in forma

pauperis be denied and that plaintiff be permitted to pay the requisite filing fee in three

equal monthly installments. If plaintiff does not pay the fee, the undersigned recommends

that this case be dismissed without prejudice.

Plaintiff is hereby informed that, within 14 days after he is served with a copy of

this report and recommendation, he may, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) and Fed. R.

Civ. P. 72, file written objections to the report and recommendation. Plaintiff must file any

objections within the 14-day period allowed if he wants to have appellate review of the

proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, or the recommended disposition. If plaintiff

does not timely file her objections, no court will allow appellate review.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

November 27, 2018, at Kansas City, Kansas.

s/ James P. O'Hara

James P. O'Hara

U. S. Magistrate Judge

⁷408 F.3d at 1312 (holding that because denial of *in forma pauperis* is a dispositive decision, the magistrate judge should issue a report and recommendation to the district judge rather than deciding the issue outright).